JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,

FOR ATTORNEY GRNERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, Of Decator County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

Davis's Speech The Journal says it has a "copy of the Rich mond Dispatch of the 25th ult., with Davis's speech in it as reported in the Sentinel." We do not believe that the Journal has such a paper, because it says so, but we will accept its declaration for a single object. Will the Journal specify its objections to Davis's speech as reported in the Sentinel? By that record we are desirous of comparing the Journal's record of levalty and patriotism with that of Mr. Davis. Will it give us the opportunity to do so?

The Journal says that "it is with no feeling of exultation that we record the expulsion of JESSE D. BRIGHT." During sthe Presidential cunvass of 1860, the Journal and the Republicans of Indiana had no unkind words for Mr. Bargar. Upon all the questions now at issue which were involved in that campaign, Mr. Barour stands precisely where he then did. The Journal sustained Mr. BRIGHT, and denounced Mr. Douglas as a demagogue and traitor. Without Mr. Barent's opposition to the deceased Senator, Indiana would, in all probability, have gone Democratic. And now the very men who are indebted to the defection of Mr. Buseur for their elevation to power and position, such as LANE, Morron & Co., manifest their ingratitude, the meanest of vices, by doing all in their power to destroy the man whose influence they were ready to make any sacrifices to secure. Can there be depth of meanness to which an Abolitionist will

The Journal says the great error of Mr. BRIGHT is that he did not or could not see "that the Government is only temporarily occupied by his opponents." This admission has the double virtue of being not only candid but true.

The Capture of Fort Henry. The telegraph reports the surrender of Fort

Heary, on the Tennessee river, after a short engagement with the gunboats and before the land torce had arrived at the scene of action. It is also stated that our forces had advanced fifteen miles beyond Fort Henry and had taken possession of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge. This is an important victory, if we have force enough to take advantage of it. In this event it will be attended with the most important and decisive results. The St. Louis Republican thus detailed the importance of General GRANT's expedition a few days ago:

If the communication between Bowling Green and Columbus can be cut off, the Union forces will have it in their power to achieve such a victory as will make the Confederates tremble from Nashville to Pensacola.

The rebel armies in Southern Kentucky represent two wingf-Columbus at the west and Bovling Green at the east-with a totally inadequate center. Here is a line running nearly 150 miles which would require 200,000 troops to cover, whilst the Confederates do not muster the half of that number, if so many. The center is held by a brigade at Hopkinsville, and by Fort Henry on the Tennessee, and Fort Donelson (twelve) miles distant) on the Cumberland. Those points occupied by the Federal forces, and a position taken near the State line, say at Hadensville, and the wings of the rebel army would be completely isolated, while both would be threatened in the rear and supplies for both measurably cut off. To such a result the finger of events now points. We interpret the movements going on at Cairo, Paducah and Smithland to mean an important expedition up the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. If successful, Gen. Buell will have a comparatively easy task in dislodging the Confederates from Bowling Green, for with Clarks viile so seriously menaced, and railroad connections thereby broken, they must fall back or fight under almost overwhelming disadvantages. Nashville, too, is a location the rebeis can not afford to lose without a desperate struggle. Up to about the 19th of January it was garrisoned by some two thousand secession troops, but after General Smith's column had moved from Paducah it was reinforced by two thousand more from Camp Beauregard, and this force may have been somewhat increased since. Fort Henry is situated in the east bend of the Tennessee river, was built in August, was intended, in conjunction with Fort Donelson, for the defense of the Cumberland and Tennessee valleys, but was not occupied more than nominally until Columbus was seized by General Polk in September. It lies quite law, being overlooked on the west by bluffs, which, we believe, have been mounted with cannon. The armament of the fort, according to the best information, consists of sixteen six, twelve and thirty two pounders, but the fort being designed to repel an attack from the river, is not calculated to resist land forces approaching in the rear. General Smith might easily have taken it, but was not prepared to hold it with the forces he had, after General Grant had returned from his feint upon Columbus We shall not be surprised to hear of General Tilghman, who commands at Fort Henry, evacuating the place upon

## the second approach of our troops. Our Army Correspondence---Letter from Cumberland -- Condition of Atfairs about Romney .. What is to be

done with the Negro! CAMP NONTH BRANCH, Feb. 2, 1862. EDITOR SENTINEL: This is an unusually gloomy day, and should my letter partake of the general duliness which pervades the entire camp, you need not be surprised.

TRANSPORTATION. Day after day has been consumed in preparation for an important movement against the ene. my, but it is delayed for want of adequate means for transporting the absolute necessaries to subsist life. Neither man or horses can move for days at a time upon forced marches, over misera ble roads, in mid winter, without the proper supply of food, which could not be obtained in a country so utterly barren of everything needed as this. To push forward a column of ten thousand men of necessity must employ not less than six hundred horses, and when in addition to supplies you add the hauling of tents, cooking utensile and every description of camp equipage and hospital stores, all of which are of vital importance, you will readily perceive that "wanting transportation is something more than an excase for inaction, and wait we must until the supply is furnished or the weather so improves that men can with safety lay open the ground in the open air with the heavens alone for a covering You will therefore record this division of the grand army of the Potemac impatiently awaiting the tardy action of the "bosses" who are "pro-

pelling the machine " - - - - - - - - - - - -POSITION OF THE ENEMY. While heretofore the rebels have had a decided advantage in procuring in

they are doing, and they are left to conjecture as the gentleman here can shake that faith. The to our movements, or at least to the uncertain in- attack of my colleague is like that of the "pigformation gathered by scouts. Communication my with a straw against a giant cased in ada with those living within our lines, for once is mant."
strictly prohibited; all regard it as a good sign Mv colleague is not satisfied with anything and "looking to business" specially. There is at short of an advance at every hazard. He is not this time about seven thousand of the enemy in satisfied with the President, for he defers to Mc-Romney, supported by from eight to ten thous. Cleilan; not satisfied with any commander in and others, stationed at convenient points on the chief, for no one can command even three hunroad from that place to Winchester; but were dred thousand men; not satisfied with what has they twice as strong the "Hoosiers" and "Buck | been done; not satisfied with what is to be done. eves" can and will make them take the back. He would discourage all our efforts, and make track in double quick time, when the order shall taxation weigh like a useless burden on an anx-

are getting scarce in and about flomney, and the | making a hell on earth [laughter] without giving troops there are already complaining of their us the satisfaction of a future state, where seceshalf rations, demanding to either fight or retire to sion may have its fit and eternal doom. [Laughsome point from which they can more readily pro- ter cure supplies. An officer connected with this division of the army, a few days since, disguised himself in citizens clothes and visited the rebels in their own camp, spending several hours in social chat with the "big bugs." learning all about their condition and contemplated action, and then retired with many thanks for his visit and an invitation to "call again." He will probably call again, but when he does, he will be accompanied by a larger number of friends than expected or will be welcome; and we all sincerely wish the surprise may prove anything but agreeable.

CAMP GOSSIP. Last evening while sitting around a camp fire. one of the men gave a recital of a recently arrived recruit, which may prove interesting. Shortly after the arrival of the regi ment to which he is attached, in an icipation of active movements the several Capains were filling the vacancies which existed in the non-commissioned officers of the several companies. The competition was as usual very spirited, when a tall, raw boned specimen of the Pennsylvania mountaineer quietly remarked that those who wished to be corporal were welcome to the position; for his part, he intended to apply to the Captain to appoint him "picket," regarding it as by far the easier and more desirable place. A few days only had gone by before he was one of a detail from his regiment for picket duty, and being taken to the extreme outpost to matchless strategy of Price. He has ventured to ward the enemy was there stationed with his companions. The remainder of the party, who were takes care to be in convenient range of the Bosto be put on interior posts, being about to retire, ton mountains, where he can hide in that almost he seemed to be suddenly aroused to a conscious inaccessible locality, and where it is easier for ness of the fact that he was to be left in so dan- him to go than our Generals to follow. But it is gerous a position-for the succeeding twenty four utterly unjust to General McClellau to say that hours-then suddenly vanished his exalted ideas he has restrained the eager impetuosity of the of being "picket," and he begged loudly to be Missouri soldiers. General Halleck has received reduced to the ranks-but "picket" he was, and no orders inconsistent with the most prompt move 'picket' he continued to be for that day. If the ments in Missouri, RANK.

The same greediness for place, which sometimes becomes so disgusting at home, finds no abatement in the army, but in justice it must be said that the higher the rank the less apparent are the manifestations. 'Tis absolutely dispustng to see inferior officers traducing and backtreachery meaner than this? But there is no ting those who outrank them, and this violation of the army regulations, which positively prohibits any expression of approbation or censure, but regardless of their obligations too many systematically labor to arouse feelings of dissatisfaction toward those in command, hoping to profit thereby themselves, while they are known not to possess a tenth part of the qualification for the place they so covetously seek, as the present incumbents. Such however is the character of mankind, and such exhibitions of it will not cease until the influence of the Chaplain becomes more controlling.

-VISITORS the gray baired father who seeks his only son to groundless. I do not care who is his authority. I find him wild and unconscious with fever, to the question it here, and now. My colleague reads white headed stripling of sixteen summers, who certain telegraphs which have strangely come inhas escaped from home to find "glory or a to his possession, to show that Lander and Kelly grave," Alas! how often and how soon do they dispatched that they could take the rebels, and find the latter. Sometimes gay delaines and all that was wanted was an order; and prestol silks are observed fluttering around as the fair here they are. We have had a good many such forms encased therein pick their way through the successes in anticipation. I believe we had one South dilating and emerging from its despondmuddy thoroughfares of the camp, with their at Piketon. It is said that General Lander teleskirts raised so high as to show more than it is graphed and General Kelley sent a messenger to orudent for a soldier's eves to gaze upon. What apprise each other of the absolute certainty of old flag. brings them to camp or what induces them to re | success. General Lander I admire for his caumain is known only to the initiated, and not being tion and intrepidity; but I will state the facts to of that favored number further comment cannot which I suppose my colleague refers. I state be expected. Mud, mud, knee deep and them correctly. General Lunder went to relieve getting no better daily—the subject is too pain. General Kelley at Romney—Kelly being sick. ful to be elaborated I in the first full

REMINISENCES OF ROMNEY. They are not wholly of a painful character, at east to "some folks." When our army moved was followed by quite a number of "contrainds" of both sexes, who, with a single exception, were dressed in the garb recognized as apreprinte to the sex of the wearer-that one a beautiful and fascinating "saddle colored" damsel had donned boys' apparel and managed to make the disguise so complete, that none suspected the trick. She had been during our stay, serving as a waiting maid about one Marshah's hotel in Romney, but on arriving at this camp-if rumor be credited-she was furnished with transportation (no lack there) to the far off land of "Inde univ." the land of freedom. and ultimately landed at the house of a resigned army officer, whose residence is in a village not one thousand miles from Indianapolis—by rail-

Wonder if her visit West had anything to do with the resignation?

A PHILOSOPHIC GROWL. igh places in the army may connive and work is the ruh: McClellan had seen enough of the at the spiriting away of slaves from their own Ball's Bluff business-that affair which I do not ers, ever if those owners be reputed Captains in refer to except to say that no one attaches the

fer of negroes from Virginia and other slave New York depicted so graphically, that to cross lieve the easiest mode of accomplishing that re- own plans matured, ought to have done; and here only trained in the political convention and the REV. E. WHITTEN WILL BE A to the influence of public sentiment and his own commended the action of General McClellan. sense of right and justice?

A Defense of General McClellan -- The Speech of Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, in Reply to his Colicague, the Hon. and Rev. John A. Gurley.

CONTINUED. I wish that my colleague would cultivate some ment, so glibly relearsed by the gentleman. faith in General McClellan . He is a minister of It is complained that McClellan has not moved. the Gospei, and is full of faith in the salvation of that nothing has been done, and that nothing is all men. I giory in according to him the fullest about to be done; that he does not let curious faith Jeff. Davis, Jeff. Thompson, Wigfall, and to these curious gentlemen. If he is doing some all that crowd of conspicuous sinners. [Laugh- thing, the very way to undo it is to let them know my colleague from Cleveland once said of John of the year. eve of faith, and in his universal benevolence, and the Potomac; but, considering the fact that secession mammy, squeeze through the celestial trated here on the Potomac, and near our Capital, and gible I supernumeraries, no blast of trumpet purchasing elsewhere. He will also keep a good assortdoors, | laughter, and larding the golden pave and considering the untoward season, weather and he can not exercise a little faith, just the size paper asserts, held Beauregard and his army as in of a mustard seed, in the prescience, skill and a vice; and that too when the enemy have all the

another, it is that trust which we recose in anoth- tion impossible for our General. er in dark hours of trial and death. It is said But he delayed too long here; and he is taken that reason was the first-born, but faith inherits to task now because he does not move his army the blessing. Reason is apt to be fallible, short to a certain destruction, by assaulting an enemy sighted, eager, impetuous and impatient of con- equal in number to his own, and that, too, in their tradiction; while faith is gentle and docile, ever intrenchments. ready to listen to the voice by which alone truth My answer to this querulous questioniong is,

has no light of reason. and field strategy, his method and industry and that for this end be has given all his energies to formation of our strength and position, weakness, eminently fit him for this high com Beell asked for-arms, transportation, troops-such are the measures now adopted that mand. Knowing this and reasoning upon this, have been furnished. When General Buell took

ious and saddened people. His policy would dis-We have definite information that "crackers" organize the army, and realize his theology by

So much for the critic. Now what is the crit-

First: he carries us to Missouri, and says that General Curtis was sent with some ten thousand men against Price, when there was almost a certainty of Price's capture, when all at one an order came from a general officer, either there or here, which called a halt, and nothing was done. Now, either my colleague meant that General McClellan or General Halleck, by their hesitation and delay, have allowed the campaign against Price to be suspended, if not abandoned. 1 do not care which General he meant; it is simply not true that either of them have been thus dere The facts are these: Generals Curtis, Sigel A shoth have been ordered towards Springfield to attack Price, if it was thought best in their judgment. They sent forward a large cavalry reconnoissance, and found that indefatigable and able General Price in such force that they concluded to hold a council of war, and decided that six additional regiments were needed. On notifying General Halleck, he at once ordered them from General Pope's command, near Sedalia, to move to the scene of operations. General Halleck's opinion, in a letter received by General McClellan only two days ago, was that they would either beat Price, or drive him out of Missouri. Perhaps my colleague never got as far as Springfield, and he does not know the almost appear in force in Southwestern Missouri, but he

desire for position before reaching an enemy's When General Halleck took command of the country and the disposition to "shirk" afterwards army in Missouri, he found mountains of difficul was confined only to the unlettered and ambitious ty to overcome-as Buell did in Kentucky, as private, the service would be sensibly improved. McClellan did here-in the organization and equipment of the troops. General Halleck found, it is true, a fine paper organization. He has labored with a statesman's foresight, a publicist's learning, and a soldier's skill to bring order out of chaos. He found troops without concentration, and required arms, transportation and supplies, which General McClellan has strained every nerve to afford. There has been no delay by any orders of General McClellan. His orders to Halleck, as to Buell, have been to hurry his movements as fast as it was safe and possible. I state these as the positive facts of the case; and gentlemen want the facts, let them go to the headquarters and they can have them.

Again, my colleague makes the specific charge that he is informed, on authority which he is not permitted to question-and I suppose to quotethat some ten or fifteen thousand Confederate troops, near Ro nney, were in the power of our army of forty thousand, and that the capture so easy was not made, because an order came from headquarters here not to advance! This is a Not a few and of all classes of people, from charge as sveeping as it is irresponsible and He reached Hancock on the 5th of January. He found the enemy, under General Jackson, on the other side of the river, in considerable strength-say fifteen or sixteen thousand. The enemy had driven a few of our troops across the river. When General Lander reached his post, the enemy were shelling, or about to shell, Himcock. General Jackson summoned Gen. Lander to surrender. Lander declined. Jackson shelled away at Hancock without effect. Lander sent for reinforcements. General McClellan sent one of Banks's brigades, by forced marches, at once. While there, General Lunder sent two or three long dispatches, suggesting various movements to cut off Jackson. Gen. Jackson had a shorter

distance to return to Winchester than General Banks had to murch to cut off Jackson's retreat. besides the river, which it would take forty eight ours to cross, as they had no means of crossing. General McClellan refused to trust a command to cross the river under these circumstances, with no chance of retreat provided. General Lander then sent another dispatch to General Banks criticizing the President, General Banks, and others; Has this war been inaugurated that officers in was "too suggestive and critical." I think here ressponibility to General McClellan for that terri-Hooster. And now, and here, we have our General arraigned by my colleague on facts not authentic; and when, so far as we can see, my colleague's

breech from the muzzle of a musket! I have replied to these complaints in detail. Now for these general complaints of no movesoul liberty" in religion. His creed includes the people know what he is about. If he is doing salvation of all-embracing in its comprehensive nothing, as they allege, he has nothing to divulge ter | He believes that Zollicoffer is now in glory; it, for they are as leaky as the present weather, he can even see Humphrey Marshall entering, as or Oregon, where it is said to rain fifty two weeks

military experience does not reach so far as to

tell, by practice, the rear rank from the front, or

Brown, "the pearly gates of Paradise," and that | But has he done nothing? I say that he has too without the enlargement of the gates or the done all that he could safely. McClellan has lessening of Murshall's bulk. He can, with his not merely perfected the defenses of Washington see the Falstatlian Kentuckian, this mountain of the force and the spirit of the South are concenments of the New Jerusalem, [langhter;] but roads, is it nothing that he has, as a Richmond suggests of our accomplished young General. advantage of an equal army, a railroad for con-Oh! if there is one thing more beautiful than centration in the rear, and a power of combina-

and wisdom can effectually reach her. God has first, that my colleague himself gives a reason created two lights-the greater light to rule the why no movement could have been made the past busy day-reason; the lesser, to rule his contem- three weeks, because he says that the artiflery place would go under the mud. Very well; does be as she reflects something of the illumination of want that done? Had the roads been on the 21st the brighter oris. Where a man has no faith he of July last as they are now, my colleague would not have been able to have escaped the com-There are some things in which a man must panionship of my frien from New York. When exercise his trust. The American people, unlike General McClellan took command here-I say it my colleague, have read the history of Gen. Me- | without any desire to reflect on General Scott-Cleijan. They know his military studies, his he found things disorganized, and no combinatravel and observation, his practical railroad life, tions between different parts of this grand army. his mode of dealing with men and bodies of men, He had to construct intrenchments, and make the his prodential reserve, his unfailing patience, put army effective in many details. This he has riotism and confidence in his own resources, done. Indefatigable even unto sickness, he has They know that the enemy would have been giad accomplished what my colleague's "brave Wade" to have had him at the head of their forces. They could never have done, had he studied tactics and know that he has never blundered; that he is safe, war for a century. And third, he never contem if not brilliant; that his power to surprise and plated a move on the enemy's intrenchments. It combine are rare qualities of his military genius; is not too much to say here that he intended first that his knowledge of topography, engineering to have General Bueil get the Tennessee road; his quick apprehension of military strength and aid him and hasten him in this purpose. All that we have the "tables turned" and know each now that the night is upon us, they will keep command, he found his troops straggling and day and hour precisely where they are and what their faith in him, and no hostile or ticism of scattered. He had to gather them, and concen-

In Kentucky we have more than one hundred thousand soldiers, ready, eager, active, and triumphant whenever they have had any chance in a battle. McClellan's orders are for the speediest movement there possible.

In Kentucky we have more than one hundred impossible now, just now, to make these men act upon the great fact—that in finance, in currency, aye, in almost everything—we are becoming bankrupt; and that if in less than ninety days, movement there possible.

consummate skill, is drawing his fatal lines tary leaders. around the Confederates, as the lines have been -

But it is said that the Potomac is blockaded. So it is: but it is of no practical disadvantage. For all the purposes of supply we are in communication with every part of the north. There are compensations, perhaps unknown to my colleague, for this seeming disadvantage. Would that he would exercise his faith in some things inscrutable to him.

tion of Maryland; the rescue of the Virginia east ern shore; the constant preparation and discipline of an army of one hundred thousand men here? And all this with the Secretary of War dabbling in slavery questions and trafficking in contracts.

hostility of the disloyal Ployd has been pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant compelled to decamp, and from the moun tains to the Ohio our right there is none to dis-

But, sir, although General McClellan has had charge of all these matters, and is entitled to share their merit, it was not my purpose to paint a picture of our successes. We have gained as yet no great bloody battle commensurate with the armies in the field. Indeed, sir, I would prefor that the war should be carried on and ended by bloodless tactics than by bloody carnage, it it were possible. I would leave as little hate as possible as the legacy of this conflict. If it were possible to close this war by the meltingaway or the capitulation of the Confederate army, the country would prefer it; General McClellan is not making this a war of vengeance, but a war for the restoration of the

To this end he has, by his comprehensive energy, seized the coast from Ship Island to Fortress Monroe. There is no example in history of a sea-coast so extensive, and a country of such area, surrounded and closed in by such a superior force as is the rebellious part of our As the curtain lifts and this procession of facts

transpire, we shall see the Union element of the ency. We shall see the loyal men coming forth feb10 d2w and gladly seizing the musket to rally to the

tary fle.iglings, who criticise the conduct of the war, is, that they habitually underrate the extent and strength of the rebellion, just as they underrated and contemned the alleged or fancied grievances of the South and their hold on the southern mind. I venture to say that is the capital delinquency of the Administration, if they have been delinquent. Had they realized the fact, "that a considerable body of insurgents had risen" against the sovereign," which Vattel alleges is of a humane code of warfare, the exchange of prisoners, &c., we might have had less difficulty ordeal by battle. Those who do not recognize the fact of the immensity of this rebellion will find at every step difficulties about belligerent rights on sea and land, and inhumanities which would sicken the heart of a savage. We must learn by experience, if not a priori.

Even my colleague, with his Bull Run retreat. is yet in his nonage. He must resort to the Bacomian system of induction, and by experience to learn, and begin to learn by being a "child in arms." [Laughter.] In surveying this grand I sulted upon all matters of Love or Business. Their field of action, from this capital to Sante Fe, he powers are MIRACULOUS, and being born with supermakes the mistake which the savan made when will he supposed the moon annihilated, because an SHOW YOU A CORRECT LIKENESS OF to which McClellan replied that General Lander, animalcule had crept over the disc of his telescope and obscured the view. Let him take another glass and clear his vision.

only a small illustration of what we see here in a larger measure, when gentlemen undertake to in- Consultation room, Letter B. Spencer House. Private Will one of the results of the war be the trans | ble disaster. He knew what the gentleman from | terpret the inscrutable designs of Providence to entrance for ladies on Louisiana street. Terms moderate sustain their finite views. These political "cuck- to suit the times. States to Indiana, there to hold the fugitive in a river like the Potomac, in the face of an ene- oos, who breed in the nest of another trade." durance contrary to law? Or are there those who my, and with no means of retreat, was almost inregard the abolition of slavery as a duty, and be samity. He did what a prudent General, having if they were trained to it, when, in truth, they are and the movement of millions, is anything more people. than a little derangement of the political machine, which will regulate itself by some political compensation, or some act of revengeful confiscation; when, in truth, it can bardly be corrected without breaking the machine, or at least retarding its motion. It is so stupendous, sir, that it can only be likened to the ocean, which lifts itself up under a darkened sky and rolling thunder, and resists the exercise of anything short of Supreme power with an elemental force that defies all the little expedients of carping man.

These complaints about the war are getting as common in the press and the House as they were before they produced the Bull Run disaster. A few of these impatient people then learned a les- Co son from their incautious impulsiveness; but here we have it again. They belong to that class of skeptics who take everything incomprehensible to their feeble sight as unknown and non-existent. They can not see McClellan doing anything; therefore he does nothing. They are not partners in his confidence; therefore he does wrong. For He has not rushed about in wild theatric style; therefore he is unfit. He has no retinue, no laced and boom of guns to an sounce himself here and ment of there. He does not dress his child up like the young Prince Imperial in the Tuilleries; therefore he lacks the esprit. He has no clan, no dash, no plumed nonsense; therefore the public faith in him must be supped. Most of all, he regards this as a great war for the Union and Constitution, for the salvation of the white man's free Government of America; and because he dues not play General Phelps in proclamation, or Fremost in deeds of manumission, he is abused and

maligned. [CONCLUDED ON MONDAY.] A Stumbling Block. The senior editor of the New York Express,

writing from Washington, says: It is my impression, however, that the leading Abolitionists, and the masses of these Abolitionists, also, do not desire the restoration of the United States as they were-and that they do not wish to re extend the Federal Government and Federal oustitution from the Rio Grande to the Potomac, unless it can be what they call a homogenous Gov ernment of free States only; or, in other words, they are deliberately so conducting this civil war, as to forever break up this Union, and this form of government. A thousand incidents, signs and Corner Washington and Delaware things in Washington now confirm all this. I may make them the theme of a future letter. Just now it is only necessary to point to the way they have conducted the War and Navy Departments in the matter of expenditures. In about six months only they have destroyed the credit and to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsepecuniary character of the Government-its currency, its mercantile honor; and now, having effeeted a universal suspension of specie peyments, they are organizing to make their mere paper is sues, the legal tender of coin, contemplated by

trate and form them into divisions. He has had the Constitution. Not anaware of all this-inbad roads and bad weather; but I speak know- deed as well aware of it as we are -- they are really ingly, when I declare to this Congress and the doing little or nothing to better the pecuniary people, that no delay of General Buell's move crisis they have created. The Chairman of their ments are attributable to any orders from Mc-Ways and Mosas committee is reading abolition Clottan. On the contrary, he has ordered him to speeches in the House of Representatives by the hasten with all dispatch; not to lose a day or an hour-as iffin atter mockery of the august inter-hour in the accomplishment of the design to seize ests of communee; currency, banking, taxation, the Tennessee railroad, to the end that not only etc., intrusted to his custody! It was with the shall Eastern Tennessee be opened to the army greatest difficulty that some of us in pre-anof the Union; not only to give relief to the Union | nouncing the magnitude of this rising rebellion, men of Tennessee, about whom my colleague awoke these men to the comprehension of it. It makes so injudicious a jeremaid, but to the grand bas been with yet greater difficulty, that we have alm, to cut off this rebel army of the Potomac, warded off from our country defeats and desolanot alone from the line of their supplies, but from | tion by resisting their wild paper campaigning for "war," before we were half ready for it. It is

My colleague praises the recent victory of our one hundred cents will not be worth seventy five troops at Mill Spring I share with him, as my cents in their paper money. Now the President constituents did with his, the pride of that hards alone can set these wrong things right. He has fought encounter; but I will not shame my State, the power, he has the will, I think. He means which called McClellan to her service, by pluck- so to do, I believe-but he needs the pluck, the ing the laurels from his brow, when there is not iron will. No monarch in Europe now has half a soldier in that battle who will not rejoice to see his power or his patronage. Our Constitution him wear them, as well for his conduct in West- created a President for peace, but war converts ern Virginia as for the strategy by which even that President into an Imperator, an Emperor, a the Mill Spring battle was directed, though at a Casar, a Kaiser. As had the Romans in the distance. It was, as I said, a part of his design reign of their republican Casars, the forms of upon the Tennessee railroad; and there is no im- serates, consuls, tribunes, &c., so have we-but pediment, but every encouragement from him, the reality of the Government is now that of a for Gen. Buell to forward the movement to that Democracy intensified into a Despotism. No Government on earth is now stronger than this, In Eastern Kentucky Humphrey Marshall has if any be so strong. Happily, or unhappily, as proved that while his spirit was willing, his flesh the case may be, the President is not aware of was weak- | hughter | -before the Ohio soldiers his own Samsonic power. But nevertheless the under Garbeld. Zollicoffer has been killed, and power exists-and if he will but use it for Law, his forces routed; and nothing but the impedi-ments of nature prevent our soldiers from lifting break down this givil war in six months, by demour ensign upon the mountains of Tennessee, onstrating to the South that what it is fighting North Carolina and Alabama. In feur for the for it already has, under the Constitution he has fate of Memphis. Beauregard is hurried out to taken his oath to protect, and that therefore it is Columbus. Kentucky, to avert the Northern ava | swamping itself for a chimera in principle, while lanche which impends there; while Buell, with it follows the bloody ambition of its wicked mili-

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS - All advertisements taken for t specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

But is there no credit to be given for the reten PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

FIG LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED arganization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of Western Virginia we have held against the isvery cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half the Old World for the past century. Although this article price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to fur nish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any ring store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. An physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless. thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

BOOKS.

## NEW BOOKS

JOHN BRENT-By the author of "Cecil Dreeme." CECIL DREEME-By Major Winthrop.

THE SUTHERLANDS-By the author of "Rutledge," LESSONS IN LIFE-By Timothy Titcomb. CLOISTER AND HEARTH-By Charles Reade.

All the New Books as soon as issued, at

BOWEN STEWART & CO'S.

SILVER CORD-By Shirley Brooks.

The great mistake on the part of these mili- COMMISSION MERCHANTS. C. L. S. Matthews, GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT. the test of a civil war; with all its appurtenances Large Fire-Proof Building.

NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE, and more honor in the conduct of this immense Between Main Street and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY. BED. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

> PERSONAL. THE TWIN SISTERS

ADAH AND IDA HENRI. MAVING lately arrived from Paris, can now be connatural gifts they astonish the most incredulous. They THOSE YOU LOVE!

CAUSE YOU TO BE ADORED! BRING ABSENT ONES BACK! This presumptuous dictation to our Generals is GIVE GOOD LUCK TO ALL! WITHOUT

CANDIDATES.

five or six miles below the Kentucky line. It sult is by the "bleaching process," and therefore I distinctly say that General Banks wrote a let talk of Congressional Globes, can not apprehend Candidate for Trustee of Center Township, at the apadopt it in preference to leaving the slave owner ter, in which, from his stand point, he entirely that this revolution, which is the work of years proaching april election, subject to the votes of the

> HOTELS. PATTISON HOUSE,

29 NORTH ALABAMA ST., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE

THE EAST END OF EAST MARKET-HOUSE, AS been newly painted, papered, and otherwise repaired and improved, and furnished entire with new furniture, and I am now prepared to accommodate Boarders or Travelers at very low rates; and I hope my friends will give me a call at my new quarters. I a good new house and a number of good rooms. The house it close to the County and United States rt-houses and Postoflice. S. BARBOUR, Prop'r. Day board is wanted. febő-dlwawim

TAKE NOTICE.

FEMILE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY PURCHASED the Stock of Goods owned by E. A. Hall, in the Odd lows' Building, No. 2, and will now keep a complete assurtment of the latest styles of Goods, and will keep experienced workmen to suit all the old customers as well as new ones, whom he soficits to give him a call before

Men's and Boys' Clothing ON HAND. Also a good Stock of Furnishing. Don't forget the place, Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 2.

WASHINGTON STREET

WILLIAM WALKER.

DRY COODS.

Dry Goods! WE HAVE ON UND A LARGE AND WELL AS

JAMES LOW & CO., CROCERS.

Wholesale Grocers.

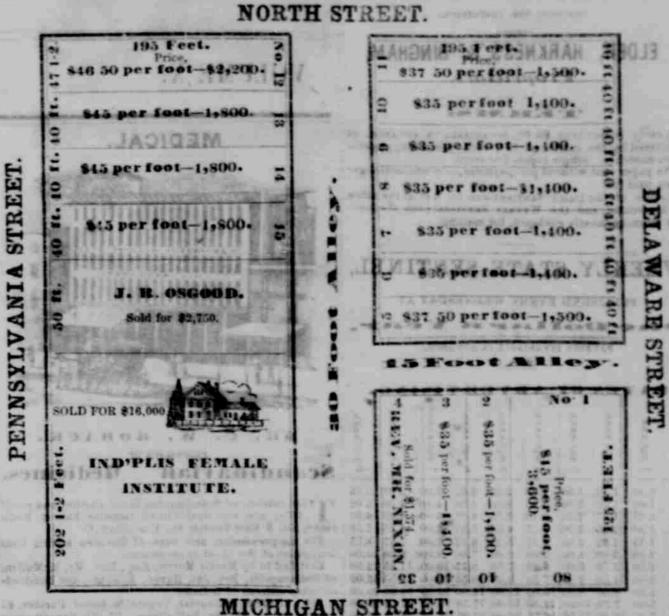
where. Just received on consignment.

THE PERSONS HAVING ANY BORROW Streets, Indianapolis, TAVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES ED Books belonging to the late GORDON TANNER, will this city, with such facilities as to enable us to confer a very great favor by returning, the same sell as low as any house in the West, we invite dealers

480 Half bris. new White Fish. " Macketel. property of Gordon Tauner, deceased. Will be sold at a 30 Bags new Peanuts. great bangain. Apply to tore and for sale at very low figures. A. & M. SCHNELL

DAILY STATE SENTINGLAND THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Desirable Duilding Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Minhigan sts., PARRISH'S STEDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT.



THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED. from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$55 to \$45 per foot. This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cent., north of Washington, between Illinois. Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis. Parties wishing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next let-TERMS-One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest. For further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store. Indianapolis, Indiana, February 1, 1862—feb1-d6m

AMUSEMENTS. DRY COODS.

METROPOLITAN HALL LAST TWO NIGHTS. Of the Great Magical Musician, Robert Heller.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY TOR AND STR. Will presented yet another routine of Necromantic Wonders, Including a new development of the mystical marvel SECOND SEGRET Together with a musical interlude in which the great

Pianist will execute a selection of OPERATIC GEMS AND MELODIES. The whole constituting an ertertainment of unexampled

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at ESD. Cards of Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

A MATINEE For the accommodation of Schools, Families, and Children will be given next SATURDAY, at 21/2 P. M.

> CROCERIES, &C. New Arrangement

-AT THE -NEW YORK GROCERY STORE

No. 17 East Washington Street. C. H. BUELL, having purchased the above establishment of the Messrs. Bryant, intends keeping constantly on hand a full supply of every article in the line of Family Groceries and Provisions, and will warrant every article to be of the best quality and at the lowest The highest market price, in cash, paid for all kinds of He respectfully solicits the citizens generally, in the city and country, to call and examine his stock and price

efore purchasing elsewhere. Articles promptly delivered in all parts of the city. DRY COODS. 50 >

20

ED

SCHOOLS WID.

P. G. C. HUNT,

DENTISTS.

DENTIST

O TONBIANAPOLIS IND. TOT

NUTICE.

FOR SALE-A complete Law Library, formerly the

THOMAS COTTRELL.

diately, to No. 43 North Pennsylvania street.

jan28-d10d

ASSET AND ASSESSMENT

1.位置生

ATTORNEYS.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. | WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Late of Wallace & Harrison. | Late of Conner & Fishback. HARRISON & FISHBACK ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE, NO. 62 EAST WASHINGTON ST. (Over Munson & Johnston's Stove Store;) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. THE UNDERSTAND HAVING ASSOCIATED

themselves together in the practice of the law, will attend to all legal business infriested to their care in the State and Federal Centris. IENJAMIN HARRISON. WILLIAM P. FISHBACK. December 11, 1861.

Henry M. Scott, Nothery Public, will take acknowledge ments of deeds, &c., at the above office, dec12-d3m

PHYSICIANS. DR. HENRY F. BARNES. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. OFFICE .- Diagonal, corner of Washington street nov12-daw3m

DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER, Office No. 5. SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET

NOTICE. waterest and to

TW A NEW YEAR CALL -A KNODLE & SON would respectfully request all those indebted to them to call at their place of business on East Washington street, north side, opposite Glenns' Block, and settlether accounts. A. Knodle & Son need the money or they NO. 32, EAST WARRET STREET, would not thus publicly rail upon their partons for whose favors in the past they are extremely obliged. It will give A. Knotle A Son infinite pleasure to serve all who may call of themela the future I I Hall hand dir

> PIANOS. PLANO PORTES



No. 4 Bates House.